## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.

Counting-Room ..

CIRCULATION DURING APRIL.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Re public, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during she month of April, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

L'ate.	Copies.	Linte.	Sopies
1	121,390	16	118,28
2	118,790	17	117,070
8	116,570	18	110,430
4	118,190	19 (Sund	ay)121,450
5 (Sunds	r) 124,930	20	116,350
6	116,700	21	119,160
7	118,520	22	116,800
8	126,460		115,580
D	117,760	24	115,196
10	116,460		120,750
11	120,390	26 (Sund	ay)128,310
12 (Sunds	y)123,590	27	117,650
18	117,400	28	115,450
14	117,280	29	122,190
25	120,340	30	121,000
Total for t	the month		3,579,520
Less all copie	es spoiled in pr	inting, left ove	er or
Net numb	er distributed.		3,487,081

copies returned and reported unsold during the month W. B. CARR. of April was 6.42 per cent. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

# WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

PUBLIC RIGHTS FIRST.

If there is to be any contention between the St. Louis Transit Company and its employes, for good cause or not, upon the initiative of either one party 65 per cent basis, although Mr. O'Brien and Judge or the other, both parties must bear in mind that the interests of the general public are greater by far than the interests of the company, or of the men, or of both. Neither of the principals can look for sympathy if, as the consequences of a mere dispute, the people are compelled to submit to inconvenience.

does its whole duty and neither is entirely right. Between them there is always some ground for disagreement. The ideal is incapable of realization; perfection of contentment is an impossibility. A contro versy may arise at any time.

For several months there have been indications that the amalgamated employes might submit to the company a proposition embodying certain demands as to remuneration and hours and conditions of labor. Now these indications are emphasized. Whether they will mature is a question of the early future.

Whatever is done should take the form of an effort to settle without affecting traffic; on a regard by both participants of the rights and proper expectations of the people who are dependent upon transportation. A pacific course would be best, as neither party could afford to forget that, as employer or employe, it is serving the public.

The benefits and effectiveness and fairness of voluntary arbitration are definitely known from experience, and by arbitration a just settlement of differences could be accomplished without noticeable variation in the service. This far in advance both parties are reminded that public interests are paramount.

WE MUST AND WILL

"Know thyself" applies as forcibly to a city as to the individual. Every community has its virtues and faults; every corporation has liabilities as well as assets. The degree of perfection attained, or attainable, is conditioned upon full understanding of defects as a condition precedent to well-directed improvements.

St. Louis has reached that stage in development when the directors of its influences and the forces active for betterment should meditate on the city's deficiencies, in order to keep the movement in the right direction. Let us look squarely at what demands the deficiencies create.

The time will never come when we could afford to stop celebrating the city's advantages and calling attention to progress that is bringing St. Louis into greater prominence. This self-praise is necessary to advancement; it is a manifestation of just civic pride and worthy ambition. Every city, as every man, obtains credit by insisting upon the value of assets.

But the city is big enough to invite fair criticism, if the criticism is intended as a help to advancement and aimed at defects which may be corrected. We should not let the world lose sight of our achievements and opportunities; yet we ourselves should bear in mind existing obstacles that have a tendency to stay progress and detract from the city's reputation.

St. Louis is not wholly ready for the Fair. One year remains in which necessary changes and improvements may be brought about, and in that period as much as possible should be accomplished. Preparations for next year-for the entertainment of visitors and guests and for making the city even more presentable-must be started at once and be carried on

The Dedication festivities defined the standard to ward which the city must strive. They were a test of the city's capacity in accommodating strangers. They illustrated the demands that will be made during the Exposition and indicated what provisions are necessary for maintaining the St. Louis high grade of hospitality. Many visitors, including men of affairs, complained of their treatment, especially by cab drivers and hotel keepers. There was justification for much of this dissatisfaction, though the festivities were em-

United action by the right men-in the right way at this, the right time, will preclude the possibility of complaint a year from now. The World's Fair will be more successful if the deficiencies are supplied, and the city will gain more credit abroad for itself.

HANNA HURRAHING FOR ROOSEVELT.

Senator Hanna's positive declaration that Mr. Roose velt will be nominated for President by the Republican National Convention next year indicates that the speaker cherishes a confidence in the Roosevelt amenability to machine control which was lacking four years

Indeed, remembering how Mr. Roosevelt was "shunted" into the Vice Presidency in 1900 to get him out of the way in New York State politics and virtually to destroy his chance of ever receiving the presidential nomination, the spectacle of Hanna and the Republican machine naming Roosevelt as the party's standard-bearer in 1904 will be singularly curious. It must of necessity cause thoughtful persons to study Mr. Roosevelt anew for an explanation of his acceptability

As a matter of course the President's popularity with the masses exercises considerable influence upon Mr. Hanna in the latter's analysis of the situation to be confronted next year. This of itself, however, is not enough to compel Hanna's support. If the manager of the Republican national machine believed now, as he did four years ago, that Mr. Roosevelt could not be depended upon to guard zealously the trust interests which Hanna represents, there would be no likelihood of Roosevelt's nomination. But it is evident that Senator Hanna has been convinced that the trusts will in no wise be imperiled in the event of Mr. Roosevelt's election to the presidency. He feels sure of his

The truth seems to be that strong influences have prevailed greatly to modify Mr. Roosevelt's conception of his public duty. There was a time when he stood boldly against the trust evil and believed in the wisdom of tariff revision. During the past year, with the exception of the proceedings to prevent the Northwestern railway merger-and these proceedings were compelled by an irresistible public sentiment-his attitude has changed noticeably. He was content with the make-believe antitrust legislation enacted by the Fifty-seventh Congress. In recent speeches in Iowa he had not a word to say concerning tariff revision, which the "Iowa idea" has made a very vital issue in that State. It is evident that Mr. Roosevelt is yielding to Hanna's influence as the time approaches in which he hopes to receive the Republican nomination to the office which he now holds by the accident of succession from the vice presidency. And Hanna's declaration for Roosevelt in 1904 indicates that the yielding has reached a satisfactory stage, insuring the safety of Hanna's trust clients in Roosevelt's hands.

FRANCHISE TAXATION.

This year President O'Brien of the Board of Assessors has succeeded in effecting an increase of more than five million dollars in the values of the franchises of quasi-public corporations. In order to appreciate the significance of this result, which the Board of Equalization has approved, it should be remembered that Mr. O'Brien has applied to this class of values the same percentage of assessment which is enforced on real and personal property.

Franchises were taxed for the first time last year, after the new statute went into effect, and the Board of Equalization hesitated at putting the values on a Rombauer insisted upon it. In this, the second year, the values aggregate \$10,129,000, as compared to \$4. 280,910 the first year, an increase of over 100 per cent, or \$5,849,090.

From this source of taxation, on the new values, a revenue of about a quarter of a million will be ob-As a general rule employer and employes have well- tained. This income is supposed to represent the productive value of the franchises. It is virtually a new income, and consequently is almost entirely a gain to the public revenue.

> The largest increases were made on the franchise of the light and power companies. The Laclede Gas Light Company's franchise value has been increased from \$2,663,140 to \$7,000,000, the Missouri-Edison Electric Company's from \$746,750 to \$1,500,000 and the Union Electric Light and Power Company's from \$729,-660 to \$1,400,000. The increases made on the franchises of these three corporations alone aggregate \$5, 760,450.

> Local assessment values of all kinds were large last year than in any previous year. They are still larger this year. Probably the equalization, as exhibited in the fluctuations of values in the ten districts, is more equitable than formerly.

The increases on all property and franchises aggregate \$26,393,260. The total real estate assessment values are \$338,171,880 and the total personal property values \$67,647,270, aggregating \$405,819,150. This aggregate of values determined by the local authorities approaches within \$17,225,325 of all of last year's values, including also those fixed by the State Board of Equalization on rallroad, rallway, bridge and telegraph property. All values last year aggregated \$418, 044,475; this year, excluding the \$28,000,000 of railroad, bridge and telegraph property, the values fixed by the local boards alone aggregate \$405,819,150.

Last year the increase in real estate values was \$13,639,010; this year it is \$8,491,680. Last year the increase in personal property values was \$7.874.730; this year it is \$17,901,580. In two years the increase of property values aggregates \$49,715,031, which is quite a good record. The railroad, bridge and telegraph values last year were \$28,019;385, an increase of \$1,808,031 over 1901. It is confidently predicted that a much larger increase will be made this year; but if they were the same the aggregate of all values would be more than \$444,000,000, much the largest on

In one respect this showing is an evidence of competency and faithfulness on the part of Mr. O'Brien and the City Board of Equalization. In another re spect it is indicative of progress and prosperity in St. Louis.

TOLERATION OF DIRT.

Habits of mind are responsible for civic slothful ness. When the American shall have become educated to a proper standard of streets the way will be opened to easy accomplishment of a reform which, in a material way, lies closest to urban life, indirectly oper ates to a large extent upon civic morality and intimately affects national facilities.

Our old condition of mind, our old traditional con ceptions and mental images, while they last forbid any considerable progress. "Street" to the average imagination calls up an uncouth opening between houses for traffic; a composite of streets pictured in the memory. Unseemly accessories furnish the picture-one of crude unkemptness, dating back to pioneer times, but with acuted ugliness of detail and more darkly be grimed. It is impossible not to associate mud with the idea of street, and the suggestion of the word "gutter" is one of filth.

A visual glance at any one of our downtown thoroughfares will not disturb the mental picture-and these streets rank well with those in the other great cities. The gutters are never without their unbecoming muddy centents, and they form dark lines-miles of dark border—along either side of the trafficway.

of words, sung by children in charus, will fully appreciate the casiness of the transition from "Lead thou me on," The men in St. Louis who do things should give From time to time men will be found shoveling out to "Me-ow, me-ow,"

thorough consideration to all grievances and take vig- the accumulations; but even when the streets are orous steps to remedy unsatisfactory conditions, "clean" the gutters retain the black stain and form the linear shading. Refuse dots the streets' surface during all the hours of traffic. And, in the main, the American public is perfectly satisfied.

From the appearance of the average street it would be a fair conclusion that we studiously guarded the alleys' immaculateness; but there is no compensating cleanliness in alleys; we brush out waste and dirt both backward and forward.

Our ideas of civic cleanliness must undergo renovation before much municipal "improvement" can be accomplished. Street appearances do not shock the imagination; and until it is shocked and stimulated we shall permit matters to remain as they are. The eye which is not offended by dirty gutters demands no clean ones.

To us as yet the "clean street" is a meaningless abstraction. We have our street-cleaning depart ments and our Colonel Warings, but their efforts are unconvincing and stop short of cleansing. Our civic standard, judged by its product, is one of imperfect cleanliness. It is far, far below that of many Continental cities with conditions substantially like our own. We are as yet behind in the science of metropolitan living.

In a broad view of the case it is odd that people should be content with the incomplete cleanliness which is represented by our streets. It is an indoor cleanliness which we maintain. Outdoors we are indifferent. Cleanliness ends at the front doorstep and the dirt line begins. Inside it requires a double effort to keep clean because of the outward and besieging uncleanliness. It is a defensive fight in which the enemy is permitted to hold every advantage.

Why draw the line at the threshold? Why not carry the war as far as the gutter and the street? We have not been accustomed to exterior cleanliness. We tolerate dirt and take no note of it. We are inured to the soiled perspective of our cities-we carry a grimy picture in our minds. Our only real cure lies in a quickened sensitiveness and a prejudice against dirt in all its forms.

In the present state of the Tulloch charges, Secretary Payne's position is peculiar. He will not permit them to come before the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who is conducting the investigation. nor will he consent to hear them himself. And yet he maintains that they are utterly unimportant. The public naturally asks, "If they are such mere trifles, why not consider them at once and get them out of

Among the items in "Twenty-five Years Ago in St Louis," published in yesterday's Republic, appeared the following: "Complaint was made to the Retrenchment Committee of the City Council that Edward Butler had received the contract for shoeing the city's mules and horses at \$2 a head for each set of shoes, when Bryan Rudd had agreed to do the work for \$1.50." There is no such complaint to-day.

Reorganizers and disorganizers have broken loose again. They are expending so much wrath over who is not fit to be nominated for the presidency by the Democrats that pretty soon it won't make much difference whether or not the Democrats nominate anybody. This rule-or-ruin business is fun for the disputants, but death to the ambitions of good Democrats who like the "feel" of Federal office.

Rumors of Secretary Shaw's intention of retiring from the Cabinet are rife in Washington, and it is not difficult to believe that they have a foundation in fact. Iowa is giving Mark Hanna and the President so much trouble by insisting upon tariff revision that an Iowa man is very likely to be persona non grata in the national councils of their party.

# RECENT COMMENT.

The Ideal University.

Pilgrim for May. The contrast between the conventional college as it is and what it should be gives the measure of its defects The ideal university is one where a properly prepare man might go and learn whatever he desires to learn, where knowledge should be used solely to correct error, and where the leading of truth alone should be accepted. The university ought to be a place where the newest truth should be as welcome as the oldest, where a fact in theology or political economy should be treated as a fact irrespective of its logical consequences, helpful or hurtful, o any system of belief or any social or political interest whatsoever. It should be a place where the best and freshest brains would give their thinking for the enlightenment of truth-seeking minds, a place where the material interests and the inherited or mercenary prejudices of the lower world on the outside should be of no authority. There should be respect there only for what is rue, and perfect hospitality for theories and opinions asking examination. There should be as cordial sanctuary for unpopular knowledge and belief as Moorish Spain afforded the Jewish physicians when miracle-working, shrine-curing Europe drove them and their science out of Christian bounds. The university should be an intellectual crucible, and as obedient to demonstration as an experimenting chemist is.

# New England Thrift.

The World's Work. The proportion of men and women who retire on small competencies is doubtless greater in Massachusetts than in any other State in the Union, unless it be Pennsylvania, which is the other State of Doctor Benjamin Franklini's residence. But a man who has even the most ro bust respect for the thrift of the people of Massachusetts must be surprised to learn from the report of the State' Bureau of Labor Statistics that there are more than 45,000 such persons-28,000 men and 17,000 women. Two-thirds of them are native born, too.

The making of such an investigation was characteristic of Massachusetts.

But it tells volumes about the careful management that is a part of the New England temperament. The New Englander studiously saves and he invests prudently and when old age comes, or he has a wish to rest, he is willing to stop work and to adjust his life to his income and he generally leaves a legacy also to his children. Any one who has lived in different parts of the United States has had many occasions to observe what this official report confirms-that the native New Englander has learned the art of living considerably below his income better than any other man among us.

The Marvels of Corn Culture. May Cosmopolitan.

Thousands of practical instances could be given to show the value of improved varieties of corn. For instance, one Southern Illinois farmer, more progressive than the rest, was induced to secure enough improved seed to plant 300 acres as a result of his study of corn in the Illinois College of Agriculture. These 300 acres outyielded all of the other fields on his farm more than thirty bushels per acre; and, so far as could be determined, the fields of that entire section yielded about thirty bushels per acre. This increase in yield meant a total gain of about 9,000 bushels, which represented a cash value of about \$4,000 that season. As this increase did not represent an increased cost of production, the gain was pure profit. In another case, a farmer in Central Illinois became interested in improved seed corn, through the school of corn-judging in the Hilnois Agricultural College. He secured enough seed, grown by a corn-breeder, to plant eighty acres. As a result, he raised almost twenty-five bushels more per acre on this field than where the ordinary seed was planted.

Caterwauling a Hymn. Harper's Magazin

A public school teacher in the city of New York, who wished to select a soloist from among her pupils, took three of them to her private room, and as quality of voice was the only question involved, said to the first little girl. Sing one verse of any hymn you have learned in school." The child broke forth:

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom, Me-ow, me-ow;

The night is dark, and I am far from home,

Me-ow, me-ow. No one who has not been obliged to fight the garbling

# HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY: NOTES AND PERSONAL MENTION.



MRS. THOMAS H. McDEARMON.
Of Kansas City, who is the guest of Mrs. Morton Jourdan, No. 4397 Forest Park boulevard.

of three months in Virginia and Maryland. Miss Adele Armstrong returned last week

The Morning Choral Club w'll be enter-tained by Mrs. James L. Blair, its presi-dent, on the afternoon of May is, when the lawn party, now an annial and delightful event in the club's schedule, will be given.

Mr. Houston Force and his family will spend the month of June at the Laughlin country place, as guests of Judge Laughlin. Mrs. Stockton and Miss Maud Stockton, mother and sister of Mrs. Frank Estes and Mrs. John Jannopoulo, are stopping at the of Christ Church Cathedral last Thursday West End Hotel until their return East, at 4 p. m. in the presence of a large number about the middle of Jyne.

Mrs. John Holmes, No. 9 Portland place, will entertain this afternoon with for Miss Brookes of Cleveland, O.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bertram Cady will sail for Europe the last of May, to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. O. H. Peckham and Miss Marie Peckham will summer in Europe, sailing from New York the last of May. They are to go East in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Koehler have turned to St. Louis, after their wedding trip, and are at the Southern for the sum-

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rumsey and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chappell returned last week from their Mediterranean trip of three months, Mrs. Stanley Stoner and Miss Ma-rian Rumser, who will be graduated in June from Smith College, will sail next month for Rome, to join Mrs. L. M. Rumsey, their mother, and return with her in the early autumn.

Miss Blanche Niedringhaus will spend the ummer in Europe with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex, Niedringhaus,

Mrs. Cave of Kansas City is the guest of Mrs. Moses Rumsey of Portland place.

Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, member of the World's Fair Foard of Lady Mana-gers, is spending this week with Mrs. Lucy V. Semple Ames, No. 8824 Lindell boulevard

Mr. George Tansey, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence No. 226 North Newstead avenue, is recover

Mr. Marshall Prevost of Washington, D. C. will be a fashionable event of this week, the ceremony taking place on Saturday aft-ernoon at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The Country Club opened informally on Saturday afternoon with golf and the usual outdoor sports for the members, followed by a table d'hote dinner at 7 o'clock. There

ras not a large attendance, owing to the Kingsland-Harvey wedding, which came at 6 o'clock and thus interfered with both aftrnoon sport and evening dinner and dan-Miss Sallie Ricketts of Pittsburg, niece of

Mrs. L. D. Kingsfand, who came on to be bridesmaid for her cousin, Mrs. Herbrand Harvey, will remain for a fortnight as a guest at the Kingsland home.

Mrs. Jacob Van Blarcom, who is entertaining Miss Julia Hodge of Bloomington III., will receive on Friday and Sunday venings during the remainder of May.

MISS REPPERT ENTERTAINS.

A reception was given in honor of Miss Ella Reppert of Muscatine, Ia., at the resi-dence of Mrs. Moorhouse, on Friday evening. Dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening. Among the features of the night was the grand march for supper, after

Miss Grace Estes, daughter of Judge which numerous games were indulged in

Among the guests present were disses— Ella Reppert, Mabel Teanan, Vernie Gipe, Edna Teahan, Edna Hawton, Olive Teahan, Jersieurs and Mesdame J. Purev. Alice Moormouse, Clara Teahan, Stella Furey, Bessle Teahan, Irene Schroeder, from a visit in New York and various East-ern cities.

Moorhouse. Will Kidd, Charles Beecher. Arthur Williams, Albert Boettler, C. P. Strayer, Charles L. Swann. Will Hawton, Sam Kelley

HAWTIN-BECKER WEDDING. . The wedding of Miss Maule Hawtin to John C. Becker took place in the chantry of Christ Church Cathedral last Thursday

of guesss.

The bridal party entered to the strains of the wedding march, played by the bride's cousin, Miss Wilson. The ceremony was performed by Dean Davis. A reception and upper followed at the bride's home, No. 1328 Granville place. The on a late train for Denver. The couple departed

BRUEGGEMAN CARD PARTY Miss Margaret Brueggeman entertained friends at a card party Friday evening at her home, No. 2255 Indiana avenue. She was assisted in entertaining by Miss Minnie Trippensee. Refreshments were served about 11 o'clock. The evening was enjoyed by those present,

among whom were the following:

Misses
Mabel Eyerman,
Daisy McLean,
Louise Schuhr,
Mary Heibel, Mr. and Mrs. Hausner.

PHOENIX ROWLING PARTY The Phoenix Sunday Night Bowling Club neld its last meeting of the season on Sun-After bowling, refreshments

Messieurs and Mesdames-R. Landmann, G. Johanns, C. Schmidt, J. Wunch,

G. Johanns, J. Deppelheuer, Emma Fehl, Nelda Landmann, Katle Koehler, Minnie Koehler,

Messleurs— Dr. Chas Rehfeldt, Robert Boat, Nick Klunn, Robert Bout, Jack Schmidt, Will Locsch, Korn. PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. George Hummell is the guest of Mrs. Alex. Meler of De mar boulevard Miss Louise Guth of Fort Dodge, In., after a two weeks' stay with her brother in St. Louis, has returned to Iowa. Mrs. M. Anna Hall of Wheeling, W. Va

Ress Orbach,

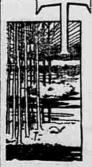
national president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, is visiting Mrs. Mary M. Stark, No. 4043 Kossuth ave-Mrs F F W Mojor No 2619 Miami ave. mie, gave a luncheon last Tuesday, in hon-or of Mrs. Herman Hulman, Jr., of Terre

Haute, Ind., who is the guest of Mrs. Alex. R. Meier of Delmar boulevard. A birthday party was given to Miss Marion Hartman at No. 4317 Forest Park boulevard on Friday aftermoon and even-ing Among those present were Misses Ann

Lumaghi, Jessie Henschen, Mildred Bolms, Adele Hartman, Ruth Hartman and Messrs, John Robert Vogelsang and others. Mr. and Mrs. W. Clement Creveling en-tertained Mrs. Alex. Meler's guest, Mrs. Herman Hulman, Jr., with a card party at

# POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

EXTRACT FROM CHILDE HAROLD. BY BYRON.



HE sky is changed!-and such a change! O night, And sterm, and darkness, ye are wondrous strong, Yet lovely in your strength, as is the light Of a dark eye in woman. Far along, From peak to peak, the rattling crags among. Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud, But every mountain now hath found a tongue. And Jura answers, through her misty shroud, Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!

And this is night :- Most glorious night! Thou wert not sent for slumber! let me be A sharer in thy flerce and far delight .-A portion of the tempest and of thee! How the lit lake shines, a phosphoric sea, And the hig rain comes dancing to the earth! And now again 'tis black,-and now, the glee of the loud hills shakes with its mountain-mirth, As if they did rejoice o'er a young earthquake's birth.

The morn is up again, the dewy morn, With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn, And living as if earth contained no tomb,-And glowing into day: we may resume The march of our existence! and thus I, Still on thy shores, fair Leman! may find room od for meditation, nor pass by Much that may give us pause, if pondered fittingly,



the St. Nicholas Hotel Saturday evening Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Meier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Cone, Mr. H. Beaty and Mr.

Curry of Lexington. Mmes, Adlel Sherwood Dodge, E. L. Adreon and Minerva Carr are enjoying an outing at French Lick Springs, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crenshaw of Springfield. Mo., are occupying a suite of apart-

At Mahler's next Fr'day evening the Fawnee Cub will give its sixth and last dance of the reason. This promises to be a wight event of the week.

Mrs. E. L. Hunt of Chicago is at Hotel Beers, the guest of friends.

### FIREMAN RUN GVER BY REEL

Alonzo Vrain Sustains Injuries While Responding to Alarm.

Alonzo Vrain, foreman of Engite Com-pany No. 25, fell from a hose reel going to a fire at No. 820 Thoress avenue early res-terday morning. The wheels passed over his holy. He was removed to his home at Ne. 2022 C evelend avenue suffering from inter-cest tringles.

the fire was in the one-story buildings at The are was in the one-story bullings at Theress avenue and Papin street occupied by the Anolph Kaiter Bay and Grain Company. The first alarm was sounded at 4.30 Colock by George Boscheltz, and James Quinn, grivers for the Welle-Boettler Bakery Company. A second slarm was turned in upon the arrival of the first engine company. Twelve carloads of hay were burned, to-

Twelve carloads of hay were burned, to-ether with a quantity of oats and feed, no damage is estimated at \$5,000. Two switch engines rendered good service a rushing up to within a few yards of the empire building and (rawing away several arts that otherwise would have been deflames, however, spread to the Rhofing Company's plant, and ags were badly damaged.

#### MORE ILL LUCK FOR SERGEANT. Revolver Drops From Pocket and

Bullet Enters Ankle.

Friends of Sergeant George Colestock of the Central District believe he is one of the most unfortunate men in the department. He recently returned to duty after suffering for more than a month from a hadly sprained ankle.

He was preparing to go to the Four Courts for Guty yesterday morning when his revolver fell to the floor from the holster in his hip pocket, while at his home. No. 287 Shenandoah avenue.

The pistol was discharged by the fall and the bullet parsed through the flesh back of the same ankle which was sprained by its fall from the curbing at Twentieth and Market streets.

Doctor Harnish of Eighteenth and Lamitrects, who attended Sergeant Colestock, reported to Chief Gillarpy that the Sergeant's wound is not serious, but that it will keep him off duty several weeks, Sergeant Colestock is unable to explain the accident. He declares he always keeps the hammer of his pistol on an empty chamber in the cylinder, and he does not understand how the weapon could be discharged by falling.

#### PARIS FASHION IDEA.



NEW FRENCH CURVE. Fashion has decreed a very different figures from the past dio front in a modified and graceful new outline which is called the French curve. The fashfonable set no longer wear their costumes drawn to the extreme. A new appliance has been made that holds the belt of skirt, underskirt and waist just at the right place. This is the new fad in figure.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, May 13, 1878. Professor C. V. Riley was appointed entomologist in connection with the United States Weather Bureau at Washington.

· Chicago to witness the conferring of

Several Knights Templars went to

the Red Cross-degree. Among them were John R. Parson, the Reverend George C. Betts, William H. Mayo, • Thomas C. Ready and John A. Sloan. Among St. Louis persons whose arrival in Southern Europe was reported were Mr. and Mrs. H. Bren- 4 Mrs. H. L. Newman, the Misses L. and M. Newman, D. C. Thatcher, . Miss Ida Morrchear, Miss Bernice . Morrison and General and Mrs. U. S.

. Grant. The Irish Catholic Colonization Society arranged to give the first big . picnic of the season. The committee in charge was composed of Patrick Kirby, E. J. O'Connor, Thomas Mockier, Patrick McCormack and the Reverend Father Butler.

The Missouri Sharpshooters' Asso ciation held its annual tournament at Rinkelville Park. D. Wiget made the highest score, with J. T. Tror-

livered a lecture at the Church of the Messiah on "Unitarianism Jacob Branch of No. 1230 Monroe street was assaulted and robbed by two highwaymen at Broadway and · Ashley street.

The Reverend John C. Learned de-

Colonel and Mrs. George Noble returned from Texas. William Diepenbrock of the Four-Mile House accidentally shot himself through the left hand while ex-

 amining a revolver. The theft of the third copy of the city directory which had been stolen from Raboteau's drug store, No. 714 . North Fifth street, in one week was The large number of flowers in

bloom in St. Louis caused the pre tion to be made that 1978 would be remembered as the "year of roses. Charles P. Chouteau called a meeting of citizens to discuss the question Mrs. Catharine Keefer died at her home, No. 736 South Second street.